

WE DECLARE CITY TO BE ASK HIM FOR COAL SUPPLY

BOSTON ACTRESS TO JOIN TRENCH ENTERTAINERS

Fuel Administrator and Mayor to Confer on Plan to Supply Needs of Poor

Mayor Peters and James J. Stewart, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, were to confer today on the matter of obtaining 100 tons of anthracite coal in New England for the poor of the city to be used by the city at the lowest possible price.

Mayor Peters' determination to go to Washington and consult with the authorities there, if Mr. Stewart did not offer more encouragement than he has thus far, drew from the fuel administrator the statement that if the city authorities will notify him how much coal the city wants, when they want it, and where they want it, he will be glad to get it for them.

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BOSTON ACTRESS TO JOIN TRENCH ENTERTAINERS

Miss Beatrice Miller, lately of the Jewett Players, who will shortly sail for France to entertain American boys in the trenches.

With a single costume, and only one change of dress, Miss Miller will be ready to go to the front. She will be accompanied by a small group of other actresses, who will also be going to the front.

Miss Miller is a member of the city council, and she is a very popular actress. She will be going to the front to entertain the American boys who are fighting in the trenches.

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MADE BOAT RICKED UP

All of Gloucester Fishing Crew Accounted For—Patrols Searched Coast

Continued from First Page. Gloucester. He made the trip with his father, Harry Grover, a member of the crew. The other men landed were Patrick J. Murphy, Francis P. Smith and Edward J. Smith, all of Gloucester.

When attacked by the U-boat the four men and young Grover scrambled into a dory.

They had no compass nor lights, and at night were dependent upon the moonlight. They rowed at intervals in the direction they thought the U-boat was in, and a sharp lookout for any sign of the boat was kept.

Fortunately, the sea was smooth and there was but a light breeze during the entire thirty-hour search.

The boat was seen about 10 miles from the shore, and the men were able to see it. The boat was seen about 10 miles from the shore, and the men were able to see it.

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M'ADOO WILL RUN THE CAPE COD CANAL

Province Town, Cape Cod. M'Adoo will run the Cape Cod Canal. The United States government has taken over the canal to operate it.

An executive order signed by President Wilson, giving the canal to the United States government, was taken over the canal to operate it.

The canal is a very important waterway, and it will be operated by the United States government. The canal is a very important waterway, and it will be operated by the United States government.

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TERRIBLE BLAST IS TEMPERED BY EASY WIND

Down Goes the Thermometer, but Whether It Keeps Going Is a Problem

TEMPERATURES.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday
Winds 72 72 72
Therm 72 72 72
Winds 72 72 72
Therm 72 72 72
Winds 72 72 72
Therm 72 72 72

Prostrations.

HENRY J. BAKER, widow, thirty-five, No. 24 Ziegler street, Boston, deceased in front of No. 24 Ziegler street, City Hospital.

PAUL WILLIAM J. nursing officer at Massachusetts Avenue and Boston street, deceased on duty.

NORTH, FRED C. No. 204 Central street, deceased on duty at Tremont and Elliot streets, City Hospital.

WASHINGTON, EDWARD R. North street, South End, on Tremont street, deceased on duty at Tremont and Elliot streets, City Hospital.

Government to Seize All Aircraft Plants and Change Motors

Washington, July 24.—The government should take over all aircraft plants now holding government contracts. This will be the principal recommendation of the Senate Aircraft Investigating Committee in its report to the Senate.

Preliminary work upon the report has been begun, but hearings are continuing and it is doubtful if it will be completed and filed before August 1.

Before the committee this week are officials of the aircraft corporations which the committee will suggest should be under government control.

Wright Aircraft Co., which has been ordered to stop production of its biplanes, is the only single-engine machine manufactured in the United States for export.

After the plants would not only take over the efficiency under unified control, but would eliminate any danger of alien output.

The abandonment of the Aircraft Production Board of the Bristol Motor Co. has been followed by the adoption of a new model, which will be equipped with Liberty motor.

GEN. MARCH REPORTS GREAT GAIN BY ALLIES

Continued from First Page. Great gain by allies. The campaign where the new divisions, which will be numbered nine to fourteen inclusive, are Camp Devens, Mass.; Camp Meade, Md.; Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Camp Center, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.; and Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

All of the troops now at the various camps where the new divisions are being formed, will be withdrawn, except such as are to become part of the new divisions.

Discussing the actual battle situation, General March said that it was his intention to take the situation along the Marne to the west, which confronted the allies along the Marne.

The allied advance was pressed forward, the slowing up being due to the material strength of the German resistance. However, despite the temporary loss of the line, the allies had found it impossible to carry to the German line.

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Submarine Commander Said He Flew American Flag Over Home in Maine

Portland, Me., July 24.—The U-boat commander who was captured in the Maine waters, said he flew the American flag over his home in Maine.

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BRUSHED TO BOSTON

At the last the boat came along, the little party in the dory was on the way to Boston. The boat was seen about 10 miles from the shore, and the men were able to see it.

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Boston's North Shore Figures in the Startling Novel of German Intrigue in the United States, by E. Phillips Oppenheim to Be Published in the Boston Daily American, Beginning Monday, July 29

NEW ENGLAND CREDIT SENATE WILL DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE

New England suffragists today were anxiously awaiting some word from the national Senate on the suffrage bill before they take up the proposed measure. Expectation that the Senate would pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment, authorizing women before its Summer recess, has been widespread, and Senatorial action is looked forward to with confidence by suffragists throughout the nation.

Meanwhile the suffrage forces are unremitting in their efforts to secure quick and favorable action before adjournment of the present Congress. Already the suffragists possess two-thirds of the available votes in the Senate. This fact, coupled with the feeling of inevitability of the suffrage program, has caused suffrage leaders some impatience at the delay in the Senate.

Thousands of signatures to the suffrage petition in the House, passed in the Senate, have been obtained within the past few weeks, and a number petition during the summer of citizens in all parts of the nation is now before the national Senate.

APPEALS FORKING IN.

Daily telegrams and letters appealing to the Senate to pass the amendment without undue delay have gone forward to Washington. Pressure on the Senate has been brought to bear by President Wilson, and several States, who formerly voted against the President's request to vote in favor of the measure when it comes to the final action.

Should no action be taken prior to the opening recess of Congress, plans are being made to make the following year an opportunity for advancing the suffrage sentiment to compelling proportions.

Efforts to pass the amendment during the time has arrived to demand it and to make their demand, according to President Wilson, in the halls of the Senate.

As a result of this more brilliant policy, Massachusetts suffragists are holding mass meetings, organizing speakers and circulating petitions for immediate Senatorial action in accordance with their well-deserved credit.

Opponents of equal suffrage are not satisfied by their own side. President Wilson cannot afford to delay the amendment of the United States.

Alas, it is beginning to be thought a sign of triumph to be found in the rank of the opponents of the amendment of women. All the allied causes are awake to the imminent suffrage for their women and come to the inevitable march because of the vicissitudes of the war.

Statements in all the allied countries have caused waiting time in opposing equal suffrage. Among the things which are being swept into the discard by the rapidity of progress in these days is the "old-fashioned woman" idea. The war, by

PETITION TO THE SENATE FOR A SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

PETITION to the Senate to Support the President of the United States and Pass the Suffrage Amendment in Accordance with the Request of the President of the United States.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES: The President says that the Suffrage Amendment should be passed as a just recognition of the work American women have done for the support of the war. We agree with the President.

The President says that this Suffrage Amendment is a necessary war measure; that it will help to win the war.

Senators, that alone is surely reason enough why you should vote for the amendment.

Senators, your petitioners urge you to stand by the President and to heed his advice, and to vote for the Suffrage Amendment both as a war measure that will help us to win victory sooner and as an act of high justice to the patriotic women of the United States.

Sign Here

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Post additional paper here for more signatures and address. Forward petition when complete to PETITION EDITOR, BOSTON AMERICAN.

There have caused waiting time in opposing equal suffrage. Among the things which are being swept into the discard by the rapidity of progress in these days is the "old-fashioned woman" idea. The war, by

placing women in the forefront of public attention, and crediting them with their just part in helping to win the war for democracy and freedom, has added materially and speedily to the emancipation of women. Now again will it be said by the careless and thoughtless of speech that "women are the weaker sex." Their splendid support of the war and their uncompensated sacrifice without number have placed women forever above the age-old stigma of inferiority.

Political, social and economic equality for women is already in sight in the more enlightened countries of the earth, and few indeed, are those who in their blindness and lack of insight would thwart the coming of these desirable reforms.

President Wilson has sounded the call for democracy, and few and far between are the benighted individuals who dare anything less than full democracy for women.

The passage of the long-awaited Susan B. Anthony amendment by the United States Senate is due to be the heaven the friends of freedom everywhere and will further thrust into the hearts of the anti-suffrage German ruling classes.

Some of the friends of equal suffrage, who favor the amendment being made at the time for immediate passage of the measure, are as follows:

SEN. H. M. P. HARRIS of Pittsburgh: The movement is most commendable and should be enthusiastically supported by every lover of justice in the nation. If additional arguments were needed there could be none better than the valuable service American women are giving to help win the war—service more extensive than the average person believes.

I have been a staunch supporter of equality always, and I have every person who has given careful thought and study to extension of suffrage. The amendment should be passed as a war measure and as a vote of appreciation for what the American women are doing at home, in actual service in the field, in war warfare work in food testing at home—in fact in everything that will aid in bringing victory again to the Stars and Stripes.

JOHN B. CROSBY of Brookline—The Boston AMERICAN is to be complimented for the stand it is taking. It will bring names of our citizens to the United States Senate and is bound to assist the suffrage question.

FRANKLIN C. W. BARNARD of Providence—The Boston AMERICAN has always given assistance where necessary. A very good movement in regard started by them.

Jordan Marsh Company

Notes Around the Store

M. S. S. I.

More of the exquisite Beaded Bags have come from Paris, in color work and design these Bags are unexcelled.

French perfumes are harder to get now than formerly, so those we have just received are sure to be appreciated.

Mothers who find it hard to amuse the little tots this hot weather are reminded that we conduct an all-year-round Toy Store.

Motorists find that Dust Coats are very useful to aid clothes conservation. We have a number of attractive styles.

Among the recent importations from Paris are hundreds of yards of beautiful Silk Velvets. Our Veil Section always has the latest foreign novelties as well as those of domestic manufacture.

Jordan Marsh Company

108 CASUALTIES REPORTED BY THE ARMY

The International News Service, Washington July 23—Twenty-two men and eight casualties are reported in the army expeditionary forces, as follows:

Twenty killed in battle, fourteen died from wounds, seventeen from disease, ten from airplane accident, five from accident and other causes, forty-eight wounded, severely, one missing and one made prisoner.

The officers in the army list:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant William P. Fitzgerald, No. 2 Walcott street, Worcester, Mass.

Lieutenant W. K. Hirsch, Toledo, Ohio.

Lieutenant William C. Jr., Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Casper M. Klelland, Buffalo.

DIED OF OTHER CAUSES.

Lieutenant Edward A. Fisher, Oriskany, N. Y.

Lieutenant Charles M. Young, Bowie Junction, Iowa.

NEW ENGLAND CASUALTIES.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Corporal John J. G. Nicholson, Bridgeport, Ct.

Corporal Lester E. Walker, Skowhegan, Me.

Bugler Earl A. Webster, Manchester, N. H.

U. S. Casualties to Date

ARMY	Estimated	Reported
Killed in action	1,424	29 18,54
Died of disease	1,411	17 1,426
Died of wounds	1,405	14 700
Dead from other causes	1,401	7 336
Wounded or missing	1,401	7 336
Total dead	1,401	56 4,266
Wounded or missing	1,401	48 5,544
Grand total	1,401	104 9,810

His Father and Brother Fighting With Enemy; Sands Died for America

His father is a private in the Austrian army.

His brother is one of the German prisoners in the hands of the French.

Private Julius Sands was an American through and through. He proved it by going across to France to fight for the flag with scores of other Greenfield boys.

His father and brother might be in the trenches opposite him. A bullet from his rifle might end one of their lives. Or they might be the ones to be killed in action.

But it is all in the hands of fate. "Killed in action" is all it says, but it speaks volumes.

WOMEN METAL WORKERS LEAD MEN RIVALS

Because of their personal interest in the work, their natural dexterity and their loyalty, women have scored heavily in one of the vocations usually monopolized by men, and in many lines of war-time industries have established a record never before equaled by their male competitors. This fact has been brought to the attention of the public by Donald M. Tulloch, secretary of the National Metal Trades Association, here.

There are about 121 establishments that generally command women as more thorough, more conscientious and more painstaking than the men were their predecessors. Last week they were the men's rivals in the work of the war.

The production has not been retarded in any great measure by the introduction of women labor, and where manufacturers acknowledge that their production has slowed up they make honorable amends for the delay by giving the women a bonus that the quality of the work produced is much better than that of the men.

A comparison of the output of men and women in the brief passage has an interesting result. It showed that in the work of the war-time establishments that furnished special information, the output of the women was equal to and frequently greater than that of men.

One automobile plant, in which women are engaged in the assembly and inspecting of material, a most favorable report was made. Women have been introduced into twenty-three departments of this plant. In the plant the output of the women was greater than that of men in every department.

One establishment reports the instance of a man and a woman being doing identically the same work at the same rate. The woman turned out fully twice the output of the man inside her first week on the job. After vainly trying to equal the man's output, she was given the job, and it was turned over to a woman. This second woman, after a few days of getting acquainted with the work, very nearly equaled the output of the first.

Our new Food Confections will be ready for sale at our stores Saturday, July 27, 1918. Made of products of high food values and having small sugar content. Delicious and nourishing.

Page & Shaw, Inc.

SHEPARD STORES

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

LAST TWO DAYS OF THE
JULY CLEARANCE SALES
THURSDAY—AND, FRIDAY

What will you be thinking of, if you only accept these sales as ordinary circumstances? Do you realize the unusualness of the values? Do you appreciate the chance to supply present wants at a saving?—and the truth will be borne home to you forcibly, when you see the values throughout the Store.—follow the signs to the big values!

NECKWEAR

50¢

—Collar and cuff sets of crisp organdie, fuchsia, flit lace collars; roll, square and round shapes.
(Tremont Street—First Floor)

MOHAIR RUGS

3.00

—Today's price should be 6.25. Size 18x36, in two-tone green colorings, suitable for chambers, etc.
(Winter Street—Third Floor)

BLACK SATIN MESSALINE

1.29

—Beautiful dress quality, remarkable value, 36 inches wide.
(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

BREAKFAST CLOTHS

1.45

—Typical of the July Clearance values are these cloths. The size is 64x72, and each one has a fine mercerized finish.
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

BELTS

50¢

—Suitable for bathing suits or sweaters and general sport wear, made of glazed leather, all widths and sizes.
(Tremont Street—First Floor)

VESTES

1.59

—Beautiful crisp organdie vestes, in the newest designs, roll and square collars.
(Tremont Street—First Floor)

FOULARD SILKS

1.25

—A large variety of new designs, mostly small, neat effects—very special value.
(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

TOWELS

17¢

—A good Turkish Towel that is exceptionally fine for beach use. Why not stock up on them at this low price?
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

BLOUSES

3.95

—Crepe de chine, grey, flesh and white, extra high quality, front made with hem-stitched pleated flit, deep square collar, two button cuff.
(Winter Street—Second Floor)

RUG BORDER

**24 inches, yd. 50¢
36 inches, yd. 75¢**

—Burlap wood grain rug borders at the above prices are 1-1/2 feet than regular. A July Clearance offer worthy of your notice.
(Winter Street—Third Floor)

RAJAH SILKS

1.00

—Black imported Rajah Silks, exceptionally good quality. This value cannot be duplicated elsewhere at this price.
(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

PUMPS COLONIALS

3.85

—And what a low price that is for low shoes of this character! Dull Gold Colonial and Patent Pumps, as well as Patent Pumps.
(Temple Street—First Floor)

FRENCH SERGES

1.95

—Fine French serges, all pure wool, in full line of best colors, including plenty of navy blues and black, 42 inches.
(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

BABY RUFFLE FLOUNCING

59¢ 75¢

—All of a fine quality soft batiste and rainbow, 22 and 27 inches; baby designs in embroidery.
(Winter Street—First Floor)

BLEACHED COTTON

27¢

—Because they are short lengths this fine bleached cotton is sold much under its value price. Suitable for underwear, etc.
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

WOMEN'S HAND K'F'S

12 1/2 15 20¢

—Importer's sample line, about 150 dozen in lot, odd initials Irish hand embroidered on a sheer cloth, also pure linen embroidered.
(Winter Street—First Floor)

TRIMMED HATS

15 20 25 35 50 75¢

—Two Lots
—75 Trimmed hats, regularly marked 2.95 to 5.00, now 2.00
—100 Trimmed hats, regularly marked 6.50 to 10.00, now 4.00
(Temple Street—Second Floor)

SCARFS

50¢

—Scalloped cotton in brown linen. 50¢ is low for any cotton scarf, but when we tell you they are all linen you will appreciate the saving.
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

CHIFFON VOILE

25¢

—40-inch printed chiffon voiles, light grounds with floral, dresden, gingham and flowered pattern.
(Winter Street—Fourth Floor)

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—News From Our Great Men's Store

Quality and Fit Considered, Our Prices on Military and Naval Uniforms Are Always as Low as the LOWEST

While there is something more than price to be considered in buying a uniform—the fact that you can buy here at prices as low as asked elsewhere for garments of possibly lower quality—makes this the logical place to purchase your uniform.

Army Officers' Uniforms

Cotton Whipcord 13.50
Khaki 11.50, 15.00, 20.00
O. D. Wool 37.50
Wool Gabardine 42.50, 45.00
Serge 25.50, 42.50
Suits—Whipcord 45.00
Overcoats 29.50, 35.00, 40.00, 50.00, 55.00, 85.00
Army Officers' Caps, 4.00 & 5.00

Naval Officers' Blue Uniforms

25.00 35.00 42.50
C. P. O. 27.50, 32.50, 37.50
Officers' White Uniforms... 9.00
C. P. O. 8.00

Naval Officers' Caps

Blue Broadcloth with extra white top, interchangeable 11.50

Custom Made Uniforms For Army-Navy and Naval Aviators

Each uniform drafted from a specially cut pattern, designed for each individual, hand tailored by journeymen tailors and tried on before finishing.

O. D. Coats and Breeches, serge. 35.00 to 50.00
Overcoats, fine all wool coating 50.00
Blue (Navy).
Suits of navy serge 45.00

Overcoats, all wool coating 55.00
Forestry Green (Navy Aviators) Suit of serge 55.00
Suit of whipcord 65.00
Overcoat 60.00

Jordan Marsh Company

Exclusive Agents for Society Brand Clothes in Boston

ME IF I WOULD MIND HARD WORK, AND I TOLD HIM TO MIND IT FOR HOURS. ARE YOU LAUGHIN' STURE?

COMEDIAN!

MIND YOUR EYE?

HOW BOLD IS BRASS?

I HAVEN'T UNRAID

OL' JOHN DON'T

ABOUT THE TAX - GROWL AT THE KAISER IT'S HIS FAULT

IT'S THE LIFE OF THE PARTY

BOSTON AMERICAN

Caught Between the Bases

JULY 24, 1918
BOSTON

American Airplanes Will Hasten the End of the War

If We Had a Thousand in Action Today, the Present Drive of the Germans Would Be Their Last

Very important is the news that in the great battle now raging in France, one hundred airplanes were engaged in a single action. Apparently the Germans have already been stopped. Certainly their offensive is a failure from the standpoint of their own expectations.

Where they hoped to gain twenty miles in three days they have gained only two or three, and that only in one or two places. And one of the most powerful agencies in holding them back has been the air fleet of the Allies.

Before the great drive in March Germany had obtained, temporarily, a mastery of the air.

This enabled them to learn accurately where the Allied line was weakest.

Also by blinding the eyes of the Allied army they were enabled to effect a surprise.

For days before the attack their troops had come up, unseen by the Allies. And when they were fully massed, the drive was begun, with such crushing force that for a time it looked as if Paris would be reached before it was stemmed.

The present drive was not a surprise.

With many airplanes over the German lines, the Allied command knew that the Germans were coming, and where they were planning to strike.

And when the blow came the Allies were ready.

Although outnumbered in men, they had enough to resist the attack—enough in some sectors to push the Germans back—enough everywhere to inflict terrific losses on the enemy, losses out of all proportion to any gains that the Germans have made.

In the fighting on the Marne many of the German bridges and pontoons were destroyed by low flying French and American airplanes, while others broke up many mass attacks and sent the Germans retreating in wild confusion.

We call the attention of our readers to these facts because they uphold the contention of this newspaper that airplanes are one of the most important, if indeed not the most important, factors in the winning of this war.

If we had a thousand battle and bombing planes on the front now the war would be over in a few days.

Not only could every attack be broken up—every drive forestalled, but we should be able to destroy all the munition dumps and rest billets behind the German lines.

Incidentally we would destroy the eyes of the German commanders, and leave them groping for a place to strike.

Airplane construction in this country is now progressing satisfactorily.

Under Mr. Ryan construction has been speeded up, and deliveries made rapidly.

But there is still much to be done, and every Government agency that has to do with airplane construction should be impressed with the need of speed.

America invented the airplane. It has by far the greatest facilities for airplane construction.

It has the best fitted men for airplane navigation.

And it should have the supremacy in this field which will insure for itself and its Allies an early victory, and the sort of a victory that will so impress the Germans that never again will they dream of world domination.

INKLINGS AND THINKINGS

Can't take much stock in the reports of Hindenburg's death, since the cause is given as congestion of the brain!

Speaking of the Murman coast, friend says he can't get that name Kola into his coon.

The new Ford plant is some incubator. Hatching an Eagle a day.

Looking after wife's fortune classed as essential industry. How about colored man who's always busy hunting up laundry work for his missus?

A scheme for fattening hogs not more than two and a half years old is under consideration by the Ministry of Food—London Daily Mail.

A shock that rages from the shock of armed millions to the food of a pullet?

Perhaps, as some Washington departments think, blood stonographers may not be so efficient as brunettes, but nobody can deny that they are more decorative.

Von Hertling sees the aileron peace aim. The Kaiser's law.

ESTELLE—Bery we cannot print your remark that Dr. Garfield has the brewers hopping mad.

Stealing a line from the Philadelphia Inquirer, it is clear that O'Leary didn't think the Postmaster-General could cow Bull.

So far as we can make out, the Austrians went into Albania so as to get some exercise in getting out again ahead of the Italians.

Proposed to put a tax on cooks. May tax 'em, but no statesman is brash enough to suggest government control.

German shock troops may be hot dogs, but just look what our 'devil dogs' do to them.

First shark of the season reported. Perhaps the Coney Island censor-ship make the girls wear stockings for protection.



Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made On



IDLE WOMEN SHOULD BE MADE TO WORK

By Winifred Black

UNCLE SAM is after the bar-tenders and the gamblers and the waiters and the pool players and the idlers and the club servants. It's going to conscript every one of the gentlemen of those professions and make them either work in the munition factories or go to the front and fight.

Hokey for Uncle Sam! What a great scurrying to and fro there will be in clubmen when that order begins to be carried out. I wonder if some of the clubmen won't be astonished when they find that they are not so highly important to the world after all, and that the best thing they can do is to get out and make a few cannon balls or run some kind of a machine in some kind of a factory?

Pa Put Us All at Work

Their numerous stories will not be nearly so amusing in the factory. I am afraid. And, after all, there is a good deal in the fact that a story is told in a club window, isn't there? or at a dinner table. It does seem to make such a difference.

I am awfully interested in this plan of Uncle Sam to conscript all the absolutely unnecessary "professions." I wish he'd get interested on our side of the fact, just a little, and conscript some of us, and make us do something that is worth while just for once. I wonder if he couldn't put us into munition factories or into hospitals and make us scrub floors or wash windows? I believe it would do all of us a whole lot of good. All these women who sit on the porches of the summer resorts and whither among themselves when ever a particularly pretty girl or an unusually lonely woman comes up the steps and tries to get by without attracting too much attention. All the idle, whispering, empty-headed, empty-hearted women who have nothing to do but dress and play cards and tell how good John is to them, or how bad he is—they don't care very much which it is so long as they can talk about "John and me."

Would Help Us

I do wish Uncle Sam would reach out his good, strong arms and conscript a whole lot of the poor, little, foolish, idle girls that I see running up and down the streets, painted and founced and feathered and looking a good deal more like some little tropical birds from some tropical jungle than they do like human beings with human hearts and souls. I wonder if he won't do it one of these days—old Uncle Sam!

It's such a nice, kindly old fellow—you can tell by the twinkle in his eyes. I wonder if he isn't beginning to worry just a little about the idle women who ought to be conscripted as well as the idle men.

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WEANING THE GERMAN

Editor Boston American:

Dear Sir—I have been trying to figure out just how a dyed-in-the-wool Yankee soldier would measure against a German or Austrian in actual battle conflict.

Before I saw yesterday's AMERICAN I was inclined to think that General Pershing and other military leaders were a trifle off the mark when they estimated an American soldier as the equal of four of the Kaiser's.

Now I am sure of it, for, behold, a lone American sergeant captures 167 Germans with a single gun and expounds reverent because four of his captives died on the way into his lines.

So, as far as actual practice goes, it seems that one of our trained Americans is equal to exactly 168 of these "made in Germany."

Accepting the standard as correct, I tried to figure out the chances of the Germans and Austrians against our men, and have come to the conclusion that it is time to be very happy, for, in view of the fact that we have more than 1,000,000 men "over there," it would take about 168,000,000 Germans and Austrians to beat the Americans alone, to say nothing of the French, British and Italians.

And, as far as I can see, the danger of the war going much longer is "practically nothing."

A PROUD AMERICAN.

FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE BAR ALL FANCY

By Garrett P. Serviss.

In your highly interesting article on "The Mystery of Mind Acting Upon Mind" you speak of telepathy as belonging to "spiritual" phenomena, hence "science must let it alone." Is it not the province of true, all-embracing science to investigate all kinds of phenomena coming under our observation and experience?—A. RHE, San Francisco.

THIS letter is valuable because it puts in a nutshell the misconception that underlies the mental processes of those who think the cloak of science is broad enough to cover everything, whether imaginary or real, "spiritual" or material, inside or outside the sphere of natural law. Before discussing the scientific definition of science, let me correct the opening avowment in the letter that I have spoken of "telepathy as belonging to 'spiritual' phenomena, hence science must let it alone."

What He Said

What I actually said was that if telepathy is a "spiritual" phenomenon, science must let it alone, because, in that case, it lies beyond the province of science. The little word "if" makes a world of difference. I also spoke, in the same sentence, of the possibility that telepathy was a physical phenomenon, and added that, if so, continued investigation might reveal its nature. All this, of course, is a virtual assertion that the proper field of science is that of physical phenomena, and on that I stand, without by any means implying that science should not investigate "spiritual" phenomena, provided that, in so doing, keep its feet on the solid ground of verifiable fact and of natural law. If it finds that it can in this way penetrate to the heart of any mystery then it dispels the mystery by revealing the physical nature of the phenomena underlying it. "Is it not the province of true, all-embracing science," asks the writer of the letter, "to investigate all kinds of phenomena coming under our observation and experience?"

Surely it is. But the phrase "coming under our observation and experience" begs the whole question of the nature of the phenomena. For what are the bases or the means of our observation and experience? They are our physical senses. If a man says to you, "I have just seen a ghost," he describes the phenomenon in terms of the physical sense of sight, and not only is he unable to bring the subject to your apprehension in any other way, but the only possible manner in which the ghost could make his presence known to him would be by impressing his sense of sight or by affecting some of his other senses in a way to make him infer its presence.

Science's Declaration

Now science says: "Whatever impresses the physical senses must have a physical basis; its physical basis may be obscure and hidden from me at present, but I will search for it, and until I find it I will not include these particular phenomena in my catalogue of things known. They may be facts or they may be illusions."

Now, knowledge, in the scientific sense, is no knowledge until it is the common property of all minds sufficiently trained to apprehend it. I have no proof that your article is not an illusion as long as you cannot show it to me, make it appreciable to my senses. That rule is inexorably applied in all scientific investigation. A striking example is quoted by Professor Percy Dawson. When Pasteur announced one of his early extraordinary discoveries in chemistry the veteran Biologist did not accept it until he had made the young chemist repeat some of his experiments in his presence, and had then with his own hands performed the critical operation on which the whole matter depended. After that he said to Pasteur: "My dear boy, I have loved science so much during my life that this touches my very heart."

The writer of the letter thinks that science does not end where physical laws end. But it does end just there, or else the name of science must be so indefinitely extended that it will become but a vague mist. But let us not imagine that in saying this I am setting myself against religion—the two things are not commensurable.